

EXHIBIT B



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TENTH EDITION

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briny \ˈbrī-nē\ *adj* **brin-i-er**; -est (1590): of, relating to, or resembling brine or the sea: **SALTY** — **brin-i-ness** *n*

brío \brē-(j)ō\ *n* [It] (1734): enthusiastic vigor: **VIVACITY**, **VERVE**

bríoche \brē-ˈōsh, -ˈōsh\ *n* [F, fr. MF dial., fr. *brier* to knead, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *brehhan* to break — more at **BREAK**] (1826): light slightly sweet bread made with a rich yeast dough

brío-lette \brē-ˈō-let\ *n* [F] (1865): an oval or pear-shaped gemstone cut in triangular facets

brío-quette or **brío-quet** \brī-ˈkē\ *n* [F *briguette*, dim. of *brique* brick] (1883): a compacted often brick-shaped mass of usu. fine material (a charcoal ~) — **brío-quette** *v*

brío-sant \brī-ˈzānt(s), -ˈzā-s\ *n* [F, fr. *brisant*, prp. of *briser* to break, fr. OF *brisier*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *brisid* he breaks; perh. akin to L *fricare* to rub — more at **FRICITION**] (1915): the shattering or crushing effect of an explosive — **brío-sant** \ˈzānt, -ˈzā-s\ *adj*

brisk \ˈbrisk\ *adj* [prob. modif. of MF *brusque*] (1560) 1: keenly alert: **LIVELY** 2 a: pleasantly tangy (~ tea) b: **FRESH**, **INVIGORATING** (~ weather) 3: sharp in tone or manner 4: **ENERGETIC**, **QUICK** (a ~ pace) — **brisk-ly** *adv* — **brisk-ness** *n*

brisk *v* (1628): to make brisk ~ *vi*: to become brisk — usu. used with *up* (business ~ed up)

brisk-et \ˈbrisk-ət\ *n* [ME *brusket*; akin to OE *brēost* breast] (14c): the breast or lower chest of a quadruped animal; also: a cut of beef from the brisket — see **BEEF** illustration

brisl-ing \ˈbriz-lɪŋ, -ˈbrɪ-s\ *n* [Norw *brislɪŋ*, fr. LG *brētlɪŋ*, fr. *brēt* broad; akin to OE *brād* broad] (ca. 1868): **SPRAT** 1a

brist-le \ˈbrɪ-səl\ *n* [ME *bristil*, fr. *brust* bristle, fr. OE *byrst*; akin to OHG *burst* bristle, and perh. to L *fastigium* top] (14c): a short stiff coarse hair or filament — **brist-le-like** \ˈbrɪ-sə-(l)-lɪk\ *adj*

bristle *vb* **brist-led**; **brist-ling** \ˈbrɪ-s-lɪŋ, -ˈbrɪ-sə\ *v* (15c) 1: to furnish with bristles 2: to make bristly: **RUFFLE** ~ *vi* 1 a: to rise and stand stiffly erect (quills *bristling*) b: to raise the bristles (as in anger) 2: to take on an aggressive attitude or appearance (as in response to a slight) 3 a: to be full of or covered with esp. something suggestive of bristles (roofs *bristled* with chimneys) b: to be full of something specified (book ~s with detail and irony — W. J. Broad)

brist-le-cone pine \ˈbrɪ-səl-kōn-\ *n* (1894): either of two pines (*Pinus longæva* and *P. aristata*) of the western U.S. that include the oldest living trees

brist-le-tail \-,tāl\ *n* (1706): any of an order (Thysanura) of wingless insects with two or three slender caudal bristles

brist-ly \ˈbrɪ-s-lē, -ˈbrɪ-sə\ *adj* **brist-ly-er**; -est (ca. 1591) 1 a: consisting of or resembling bristles b: thickly set with bristles 2: inclined to or exhibiting aggressiveness or anger

brist-tol board \ˈbrɪ-s-tl-\ *n* [*Bristol*, England] (1809): a paperboard with a smooth surface suitable esp. for artwork — called also *bristol*

Bristol fashion *adj* [*Bristol*, England] (1823): being in good order: **SHIPSHAPE**

brit also **britt** \ˈbrɪt\ *n* [perh. fr. Corn *brithel* mackerel] (1851): minute marine animals (as crustaceans and pteropods) on which right whales feed

Brit \ˈbrɪt\ *n* (1901): **BRITON** 2

Brit-tan-nia metal \ˈbrɪ-tən-yə-, -ˈtā-nē-ə-\ *n* [*Britannia*, poetic name for Great Britain, fr. L] (1817): a silver-white alloy largely of tin, antimony, and copper that is similar to pewter

Brit-tan-nic \ˈbrɪ-tā-nɪk\ *adj* (1641): **BRITISH**

britch-es \ˈbrɪ-ʃəz\ *n* *pl* [alter. of *breeches*] (ca. 1803): **BREECHES**, **TROUSERS**

Brith *Mil-lah* \ˈbrɪt-mē-ˈlā, -ˈbrɪth-, -ˈmē-(l)ā\ *n* [LHeb *berith* *milah* covenant of circumcision] (ca. 1902): the Jewish rite of circumcision

Brit-i-cism \ˈbrɪ-tə-si-zəm\ *n* [*Brīsh* + -ism (as in *gallicism*)] (1868): a characteristic feature of British English

British \ˈbrɪ-tɪʃ\ *n* [ME *Brittische* of Britain, fr. OE *Brettisc*, fr. *Bretas* Britons, of Celt origin; akin to W *Brython* Briton] (13c) 1 a: the Celtic language of the ancient Britons b: **BRITISH ENGLISH** 2 *pl* in *constr*: the people of Great Britain or the Commonwealth — **British** *adj* — **British-ism** \ˈbrɪ-tɪ-ʃi-zəm\ *n* — **British-ness** *n*

British English *n* (1869): the native language of most inhabitants of England; esp.: English characteristic of England and clearly distinguishable from that used elsewhere (as in the U.S. or Australia)

British-er \ˈbrɪ-tɪ-ʃər\ *n* (1829): **BRITON** 2

British thermal unit *n* (1876): the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at a specified temperature (as 39°F)

Brit-ton \ˈbrɪ-tən\ *n* [ME *Breton*, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *Britton*, *Britto*, of Celt origin; akin to W *Brython*] (13c) 1: a member of one of the peoples inhabiting Britain prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasions 2: a native or subject of Great Britain; esp.: **ENGLISHMAN**

Brit-tan-ny \ˈbrɪ-tən-ē\ *n* *pl* **Brittanys** also **Brittanies** [*Britanny*, region in France] (1967): any of a breed of medium-sized pointing spaniels of French origin — called also *Britanny spaniel*

brit-tle \ˈbrɪ-tl-\ *adj* **brit-tler** \ˈbrɪ-tl-ər, -ˈbrɪ-tl-ər\; **brit-tlest** \-ləst, -ˈtɪ-ləst\ [ME *brutill*; akin to OE *brēotan* to break, ON *brjōta*] (14c) 1 a: easily broken, cracked, or snapped (~ clay) (~ glass) b: easily disrupted, overturned, or damaged: **FRAIL** (a ~ friendship) 2 a: **PERISHABLE**, **MORTAL** b: **TRANSITORY**, **EVANESCENT** 3: easily hurt or offended: **SENSITIVE** (a ~ personality) 4: **SHARP** (~ staccato of snare drums) 5: lacking warmth, depth, or generosity of spirit: **COLD** (a ~ selfish person) 6: affected with or being a form of diabetes characterized by large and unpredictable fluctuations in blood glucose level *syn* see **FRAGILE** — **brit-tle-ly** \ˈbrɪ-tl-(l)-lɪ\ *adv* — **brit-tle-ness** \ˈbrɪ-tl-nəs\ *n*

brittle *n* (1913): a candy made with caramelized sugar and nuts spread in thin sheets (peanut ~)

brittle star *n* (1843): any of a subclass or class (Ophiuroidea) of echinoderms that have slender flexible arms distinct from the central disk



bristlecone pine

Brit-ton-ic \ˈbrɪ-tā-nɪk\ *adj* [L *Britton*, *Britto* Briton] (1923): **BRYTHONIC**

Brix \ˈbrɪks\ *adj* (1897): of or relating to a Brix scale

Brix scale *n* [Adolf F. Brix †1870 Austrian scientist] (1897): a hydrometer scale for sugar solutions so graduated that its readings at a specified temperature represent percentages by weight of sugar in the solution — called also *Brix*

bro \ˈbrō\ *n*, *pl* **bro-s** [by alter.] (1838) 1: **BROTHER** 2: **SOUL**

broach \ˈbrōch\ *n* [ME *broche*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *brocca*, fr. L, fem. of *broccus* projecting] (13c) 1: **BROOCH** 2: any of various pointed or tapered tools, implements, or parts: as a: a spit for roasting meat b: a tool for tapping casks c: a cutting tool for removing material from metal or plastic to shape an outside surface or a hole

broach *vt* (15c) 1 a: to pierce (as a cask) in order to draw the contents; also: to open for the first time b: to open up or break into (as a mine or stores) 2: to shape or enlarge (a hole) with a broach 3 a: to make known for the first time b: to open up (a subject) for discussion ~ *vi*: to break the surface from below *syn* see **EXPRESS** — **broach-er** *n*

broach *vi* [fr. fr. *broach*] (1705): to veer or yaw dangerously so as to lie broadside to the waves — often used with *to*

broad \ˈbrōd\ *adj* [ME *brood*, fr. OE *brād*; akin to OHG *breit* broad] (bef. 12c) 1 a: having ample extent from side to side or between limits (~ shoulders) b: having a specified extension from side to side (made the path 10 feet ~) 2: extending far and wide: **SPACIOUS** (the ~ plains) 3 a: **OPEN**, **FULL** (~ daylight) b: **PLAIN**, **OBLIVIOUS** (a ~ hint) 4: dialectal esp. in pronunciation 5: marked by lack of restraint, delicacy, or subtlety: a *obs*: **OUTSPOKEN** b: **COARSE**, **RISQUÉ** (~ humor) 6 of a vowel: **OPEN** — used specif. of a pronounced as in *father* 7 a: **LIBERAL**, **TOLERANT** (~ views) b: widely applicable or applied: **GENERAL** 8: relating to the main or essential points (~ outlines) — **broad-ly** *adv* — **broad-ness** *n*

syn **BROAD**, **WIDE**, **DEEP** mean having horizontal extent. **BROAD** and **WIDE** apply to a surface measured or viewed from side to side (a *broad* avenue). **WIDE** is more common when units of measurement are mentioned (rugs eight feet *wide*) or applied to unfilled space between limits (a *wide* doorway). **BROAD** is preferred when full horizontal extent is considered (*broad* shoulders). **DEEP** may indicate horizontal extent away from the observer or from a front or peripheral point (a *deep* cupboard) (*deep* woods).

broad *adv* (bef. 12c): in a broad manner: **FULLY**

broad *n* (1659) 1 *Brit*: an expansion of a river — often used in *pl*. 2 *slang*: **WOMAN**

broad arrow *n* (14c) 1: an arrow with a flat barbed head 2 *Brit*: a mark shaped like a broad arrow that identifies government property including clothing formerly worn by convicts

broad-ax or **broad-axe** \ˈbrō-daks\ *n* (bef. 12c): a large ax with a broad blade

broad-band \ˈbrōd-band\ *adj* (1956) 1: operating at, responsive to, or comprising a wide band of frequencies (a ~ radio antenna) 2: of, relating to, or being a communications network in which a frequency range is divided into multiple independent channels for simultaneous transmission of signals (as voice, data, or video)

broad bean *n* (1783): the large flat edible seed of an Old World upright vetch (*Vicia faba*); also: this plant widely grown for its seeds and as fodder

broad-brush \ˈbrōd-brəʃ\ *adj* (1967): **GENERAL**, **NONSPECIFIC**

broad-cast \ˈbrōd-kast\ *adj* (1767) 1: cast or scattered in all directions 2: made public by means of radio or television 3: of or relating to radio or television broadcasting

broad-cast *vb* **broad-cast** also **broad-cast-ed**; **broad-cast-ing** *vt* (1813) 1: to scatter or sow (as seed) broadcast 2: to make widely known 3: to transmit or make public by means of radio or television ~ *vi* 1: to transmit a broadcast 2: to speak or perform on a broadcast program — **broad-cast-er** *n*

broad-cast *adv* (1814): to or over a broad area

broad-cast *n* (1922) 1: the act of transmitting sound or images by radio or television 2: a single radio or television program

Broad Church *adj* (1853): of or relating to a liberal party in the Anglican communion esp. in the later 19th century

broad-cloth \ˈbrōd-klōth\ *n* (15c) 1: a twilled napped woolen or worsted fabric with smooth lustrous face and dense texture 2: a fabric usu. of cotton, silk, or rayon made in plain and rib weaves with soft semigloss finish

broad-en \ˈbrōd-ən\ *vb* **broad-ened**; **broad-en-ing** \ˈbrōd-nɪŋ, -ˈbrōd-nɪŋ\ *v* (1726): to make broader ~ *vi*: to become broad

broad-gauge \ˈbrōd-ɡāj\ or **broad-gauged** \-ɡājd\ *adj* (1858) 1: wide in area or scope (a ~ effort) 2: comprehensive in outlook, range, or capability (a ~ statesman)

broad gauge *n* (1844): a railroad gauge wider than standard gauge

broad jump *n* (1872): **LONG JUMP** — **broad jumper** *n*

broad-leaved \ˈbrōd-levd\ or **broad-leaf** \-leʃ\ also **broad-leaved** \-leʃ\ *adj* (1552) 1: having broad leaves; *specif*: having leaves that are not needles 2: composed of broad-leaved plants (~ forests)

broad-loom \ˈbrōd-lūm\ *adj* (1925): woven on a wide loom; also: so woven in solid color

broadloom *n* (1926): a broadloom carpet

broad-mind-ed \ˈbrōd-mɪn-dəd, -ˈmɪn-dəd\ *adj* (1882) 1: tolerant of varied views 2: inclined to condone minor departures from conventional behavior — **broad-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **broad-mind-ed-ness** *n*

broad-scale \ˈbrōd-skāl\ *adj* (1939): broad in extent, range, or effect

broad-sheet \ˈbrōd-shēʃ\ *n* (1705) 1: **BROADSIDE** 1 2 *Brit*: a newspaper with full-size pages as distinguished from a tabloid

broad-side \ˈbrōd-saɪd\ *n* (1575) 1 a (1): a sizable sheet of paper printed on one side (2): a sheet printed on one or both sides and folded b: something (as a ballad) printed on a broadside 2 *archaic*: the side of a ship above the waterline 3 a: all the guns on one side of a ship; also: their simultaneous discharge b: a volley of abuse or denunciation 4: a broad or unbroken surface

broadside *adj* (1646): directed or placed broadside (a ~ attack)

broadside *adj* (1870) 1 a: with the side forward or toward a given point ~ *adv* 2: in one volley 3: at random

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